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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5 1917.


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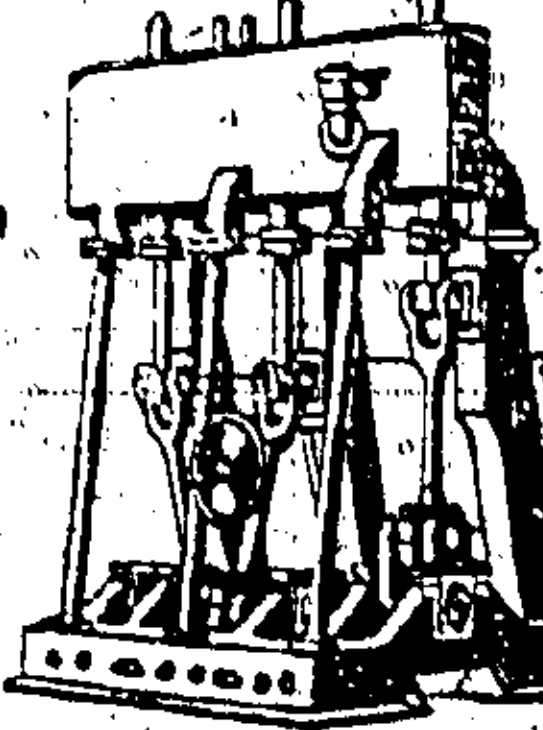
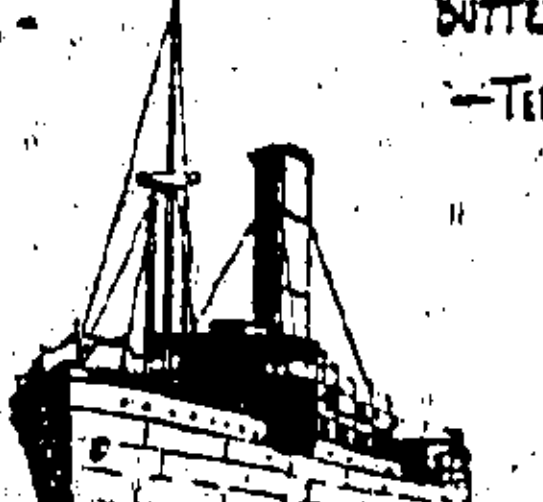
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An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.
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Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring.
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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE KAISER'S THE LATEST AIR-RAIDS ON ENGLAND

DUPLICITY.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TSAR.

LURID LIGHT ON GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL DEALINGS.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DENMARK CONTEMPLATED.

London, Sept. 4.

Further documents which passed between the Kaiser and the Tsar are published in the *New York Herald*.

The Kaiser quotes a Reuter telegram dated July 1905, announcing the forthcoming visit of the British Fleet to the Baltic, on which the Kaiser expresses his opinion that this was intended to frighten him.

The Kaiser, in a subsequent telegram, complains of the coolness of his reception at Copenhagen and the Danish district of Germany but said he thought the Danes were gradually reconciling themselves to the inevitability of occupation in case of war.

A telegram from the Kaiser to the Tsar, dated September 29, 1905, in connection with the Russo-Japanese war, suggests that France left Russia notoriously in the lurch, whereas Germany helped her as far as possible. The telegram states: "That puts Russia morally under obligations to us."

Other telegrams from the Kaiser advised the Tsar to put the responsibility for the peace negotiations on the "Duma" so as to shield himself from possible disastrous consequences.

Altogether, the correspondence leaves the impression of almost incredible duplicity on the part of the Emperor, and it concludes with the typical passage: "We have joined hands before God who has heard our vows. What is signed is signed. God is our testator."

The complete text of the Kaiser and the Tsar telegrams regarding the Baltic and Denmark has now been received.

The correspondence shows that after the meeting of the two Emperors at Bjorkoe, the Kaiser, in agreement with the Tsar, undertook the realization of the scheme to declare the Baltic a closed sea, but owing to the resistance of Denmark and the threatening attitude of Great Britain, the Kaiser decided, in 1905, in the event of war with Great Britain, to treat Denmark as he treated Belgium later, namely to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies in order to secure advantages which Denmark refused by declining to join in the secret Russo-German combination.

LATER.

The British and Allied newspapers give prominence to the correspondence between the Tsar and the Kaiser as throwing a lurid light on the poisonous methods of German international dealings and the appalling danger of autocrats controlling diplomacy.

The incompleteness of the correspondence, which continued throughout 1905, and perhaps later, leaves one guessing as to why the plot failed, but it seems certain that it was owing to the growing Franco-Russian rapprochement, before and during the Algerias affair.

The Times says that the correspondence is a fresh proof of the Kaiser's insincerity and points out that this was the man who furnished Great Britain with a plan for a campaign against the Boers. Who can trust his honour and good faith? Yet it is on this rotten foundation that the peace fanatics desire to build the future safety of the world.

SHEerness and CHATHAM DISTRICT BOMBED.

107 NAVAL MEN KILLED.

London, Sept. 4.

A British official statement states that six aeroplanes participated in last night's air raid. They proceeded as far as Chatham and dropped bombs on the Isle of Thanet, Sheerness and in the Chatham district.

There were no army casualties. One civilian was killed and six were injured. The material damage was slight.

Our machines went up and anti-aircraft guns were fired, without result.

The Secretary to the Admiralty reports that during the raid, 107 naval ratings were killed and 86 wounded.

HEAVIEST NON-CIVILIAN LOSSES.

LATER.

Last night's air raid involved the heaviest non-civilian losses of any raid that has yet taken place.

It is not stated officially where the naval ratings were killed and injured but official reports mention that the naval barracks at Chatham were struck, involving serious loss.

Apparently the raiders were over the coast for a considerable time and it was a clear moonlight night.

GERMANY'S NEW AEROPLANE TACTICS.

HARVEST MOON RAIDS.

London, Sept. 4.

The Germans seem to be developing new aeroplane tactics, and the harvest moon raids are not confined to the south-east.

Correspondents report raids in Flanders and messages concerning last night's raid on the south-east coast say that several heavy tanks were heard in Kent, some miles inland. The midnight air resounded with the noise of aircraft engines and the bombs dropped on September 2nd were very heavy, making a crater forty feet wide.

ANOTHER RAID.

SOME MACHINES REACH LONDON DISTRICT.

London, Sept. 5.

A British official message states that a number of enemy aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast at eleven last night, and dropped bombs on a number of places.

Some of the machines reached the London district, where bombs were dropped.

No reports of damage have yet been received.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR-RAID.

London, Sept. 4.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft, on Sunday night, bombed docks, submarine shelters and railway sidings at Bruges, causing a fire to break out at the lock gates from the Cluse Canal.

We also bombed Valenciennes aerodrome, yesterday morning.

Six aeroplanes attacked one of our machines, who shot down one of the enemy. Other combats occurred.

THE PRICE OF PETROL.

London, Sept. 4.

The price of petrol has advanced by 8 1/2d per gallon.

(Continued on Page 5.)

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Gardens.
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NURSE or GOVERNESS for two little girls 3 and 2 years old. Salary \$40.00. Must be English, if not, good pronunciation is necessary.

Apply to—
MRS. PEREIRA,
Banco Nacional Ultramarino
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Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1917. 2081

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.

P.R.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 29, 1917. 2069

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YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. Some previous experience and salary required.

Apply—
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C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

LOST.

A White PERSIAN CAT. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to—
N.Y.Z.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2069

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD LEONARD SHENTON to sign our firm name as a Partner from the 1st day of September, 1917.

DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON.
Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1917. 2077

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For particulars apply to
THE REGISTRAR.
Hongkong, August 30, 1917. 2072

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UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at NOON.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in STEELING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

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Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

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Have you tried the handy pocket size tin of 25?

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LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE RAIDERS.

LONDON, July 13.
The recurrence of air raids on London and the clear declaration of the Premier that the military needs at the front are the first consideration, have not improved the temper of Londoners. Not that there is a scare, or weakening at the knees over this latest development of Hun "frightfulness", but there is irritation that after three years of war and assurances that London was now invulnerable, home defence still remains to be attended to "later on," and the enemy can come and go with comparative impunity.

Assuredly the enemy caught us more or less by surprise in the raid on Harwich and London in the last fortnight. The former was a more or less legitimate attack on a naval base, but the curious thing is that raiders passed first over a camp in Suffolk supplied with anti-aircraft guns, but they were not fired because no officer was handy who was authorised to give the order to fire. I was at an east town not far away at the time and clearly heard the explosions. It was ludicrous to find later that we were being warned at that town to take shelter two hours after the enemy had gone home.

There is this justification for the advocates of warnings. It had been said by the opponents of such notices that the effect would be that people would simply flock to the streets. Now on Saturday, when the great squadron of enemy aeroplanes began to bomb the town, the streets were cleared as if by magic. People took refuge in any premises that happened to be safe and handy. One great Oxford Street store opened its basement doors and five hundred people took shelter there. The result of this "dive for the dug-outs" was that the casualties were very light, considering the size of the raiding party. In one great City area where many bombs were dropped and upper floors were badly damaged, there were only seven killed, because at the first sound the managers hurried the staffs below till the raid was over.

The raiders appeared out of a clear sky, passing over north-west London and thence towards the City. Their numbers are variously stated, but certainly there were over twenty, arranged so that the fighting craft were on the outside of the bombing planes. There is a general impression that their object also was to take photographs with a view to greater raids still later.

on. The Germans don't appear to have been quite clear as to their direction, for they claim to have damaged Charing Cross station, which was not within even a short distance of the bombs. Dame Rumour has also been having a merry time, alleging that the General Post Office was destroyed, the West End laid waste, and several stations ruined. None of these statements is true, so if they have reached your part of the world, this statement of mine may have some value as a reassurance. Certain buildings in the business part of the town and certain districts, especially in the East End, suffered most. It was a serious raid, of course, but not so bad as rumour made it out to be, aided by the system of Censorship which prevented any plain statement of the facts.

The development of these aeroplane raids is a far more dangerous thing than the Zeppelin raids and makes London, in the opinion of many, a more risky place than many of the coast towns hitherto held to be so perilous that no visitors now go there. I have visited Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft in the past fortnight. It would have been the height of the season in normal summer and there would have been stores of thousands of holiday makers. Instead, there was desolation. Only a few local residents were to be seen on the sea fronts, the boarding houses were either closed or just existing by taking in officers and their relatives attached to local garrisons or camps. Yet Londoners will not budge from their City. Raids or no raids the metropolis will go on its way within an hour almost as unmoved as before. The raiders can achieve no measure of military importance by these "tip and run" forays.

THE GUNS.

But now we in London have a new sensation. Hitherto the country districts have heard the rumbling of the artillery over the water, but the roar of the London traffic until now has silenced the distant reverberations.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, nervous, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is



the dainty little laxative which gently assists nature. As good for children as adults. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents—the "vial" from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90, South Street, Shanghai.

This week, however, there has been a great bombardment of the Belgian coast from the sea, the Germans have made a wild attempt to beat back the British forces that have taken over the section of the line up to the coast, adjacent to Nieuport, and the British artillery has replied with great intensity. The result has been a concentration of guns that has raised an inferno of sound and this has penetrated as a constant rumbling boom even to the ears of the hurrying Londoner. Till its origin was understood it caused an amount of wild reports to circulate as to a raid or invasion of England being in progress.

MESOPOTAMIA.

The promise that the great Mesopotamia scandal shall be the subject of an official judicial inquiry, with power to investigate the responsibility of all concerned, whether military, medical or civil, has been well received, except for doubts as to the commissioner's whitewashing this and that important functionary. If that is done there will be a big row, for the public, even in its present habit of accepting almost anything, is so worked up over the sufferings of the wounded in Mesopotamia under the early incompetent administration, that scalps are called for and the men with a "pull" will find it increasingly hard to get the usual strings to work for their escape. The only real satisfaction is felt in the fact that all the officers concerned have been relieved of their duties for the present. The danger is that the inquiry may run its course for so long that the anger of the public will cool and the ghastly errors of the Indian Government and military medical authorities may be eclipsed by some fresh sensations. It may be taken for granted, however, that when the men of the armies come home again to take part in ordinary life, there will be far less tolerance of incompetence in high places.

COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough, but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S
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COD LIVER OIL
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The finest preparation made for combating every cough. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

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With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, a few drops sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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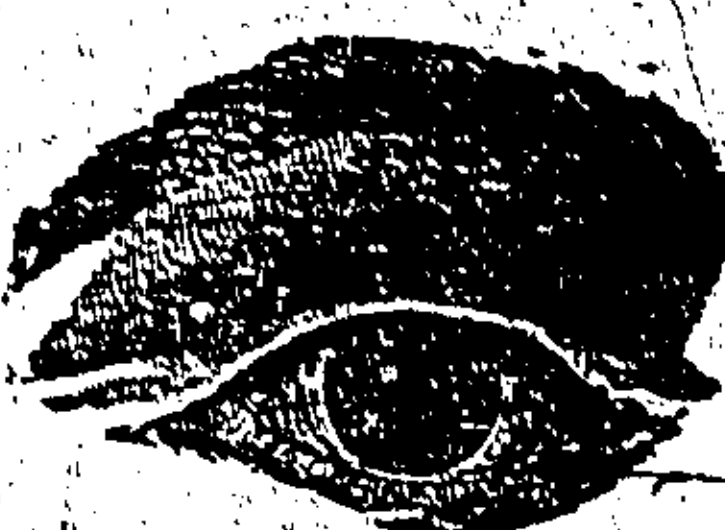
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37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, we
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Hongkong September 4, 1916.

WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR LOTION

COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED:

"Eldoret,
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Dear Sir, I would be very much obliged
if you would kindly send me by parcels post
some of your Resorcin Hair Lotion (oil).

In payment please find enclosed Postal
Orders for £2 which I hope you will be able
to change into local currency.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M. M. D.

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To-day's Advertisements

**V. R. C.
NIGHT FETE**
Saturday Next at 8 p.m.
Members and Ladies... 30 cents.
Non-Members... \$1.00
Soldiers and Sailors... 20 cents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, at SATURDAY the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2043

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned).

TUESDAY

the 11th September, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

PIANO by Collard & Collard, Shildmayer & Coebner, Stuttgart.

Croquet Set (complete), Pianola with about 100 Records and Stand.

Full Particulars from Catalogue. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & ROUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2044

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY
8.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. in "Sunday".

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, Silver Tea Service, Cups and Vases, Gramophone, etc., etc. at 23 Granville Road, Kowloon.
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. in "Paid in Full" and Vaudeville.

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, Sept. 7—
6.30 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous "Stock" at Messrs. Hughes and Rough.

9 p.m.—Night Fete at the V.R.C.

SUNDAY, Sept. 9—
University Bachelors.
2.30 p.m.—Off at Kiang at Happy Valley.

origin of the present war, "there gathered all the forces of the madly Courts of the Empire, all the nobility which makes so huge a class in Germanic countries, all the vast army to whom strict discipline and obedience were the breath of life, all the office-holders of the State, all the purveyors of warlike stores. These and their like were the natural setting to such a central idea." Few statesmen in the Allied countries have urged with greater plainness and insistence the necessity of prosecuting the war until this dangerous autocracy in Germany is overthrown than have Mr. Riror in France and President Wilson of the United States. These revelations from the Russian archives will add immensely to the force of their contentions—in Germany itself as in all other countries of the world. Let us quote from President Wilson's Flag Day speech his reference to the recent German intriguing for peace:

If they can secure peace now, with the immense advantage still in their hands, they will have justified themselves before the German people. They will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power.

If they fail, their people will thrust them aside. A Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany, as has been the case in England, the United States, and France—in all great countries of modern times except Germany. If they succeed, they will be safe, and Germany and the world are undone. If they fail, Germany is saved, and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace, and we and all the rest of the world, must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression. If they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange this morning went up to 3s. 1½d. d/d.

Five German launches and motor boats lying in the river at Shanghai were seized by the Chinese authorities on 29th ult. Other small craft belonging to enemy subjects will also be taken over.

Admiral Knight, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, and his staff, were the guests of honour at the American Men's Get-Together at Shanghai, on the 31st ult.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Captain Valentini, well known as commander of the P. & O. Oriol, which ran between Kobe and Shanghai for a number of years, has been twice in vessels that were torpedoed, but without suffering injury.

Japan has just lost one of her greatest educational authorities in the person of Dr. Baron Kikuchi, Privy Councillor and former Minister of Education, who died suddenly at his residence at Chigasaki. He was one of the pioneer students sent from Japan to England and studied mathematics and physics at Cambridge.

It is announced in Church Notes that a cable has been received from the Senior Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral (Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle), now at home, intimating that he had decided to renew his agreement. Under his new agreement, which lasts for three years from April 13th, he is due back in the Colony not later than December 1st of this year. The Rev. G. H. Griffith, Assistant Chaplain, will then be going home for war work.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days; rest in bed if possible; be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed to cure and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as long as this disease runs on the border of your system. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AMMUNITION WITHOUT A PERMIT.

At Mr. Dyer Ball's court this morning a Chinese, describing himself as an accountant of a California goods merchant, was charged with having in his possession 57 rounds of ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The defendant was arrested on a warrant, and the ammunition was found in a basket under the bed on which the defendant was sitting at the moment of his arrest, at No. 49 Queen's Road West, where defendant also conducted a Letter Agency for Emigrants etc.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, saying he knew nothing at all about it.

After hearing evidence His Worship fined the defendant \$25, with the alternative of one month's gaol, and further ordered that the ammunition be confiscated.

QUARRYING WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A fine of ten dollars or one week's hard labour was the sentence imposed by Mr. Dyer Ball this morning on three Chinese stone masons, for cutting stones belonging to the Crown at Quarry Bay, without a permit from the P. W. D.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF SCRAP.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Wood this morning, the first with larceny at Yau-mai, of 350 lbs of scrap iron valued at \$15, the property of the Admiralty, and the second with receiving same knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. Gardiner was for the defence. His Worship remanded the case to next Thursday, fixing bail at \$200 each.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF IRON PIPING.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning a Chinese marine hawk was charged with the unlawful possession of a piece of iron piping. Defendant was arrested near Hollywood Road at 5.10 a.m. with the piping wrapped in a towel and carried under the arm. He said he bought the piping from a coolie that very morning.

His Worship however thought otherwise and sentenced the defendant to 14 days' gaol.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL ORGAN FUND.

The work of repairing the organ of St. John's Cathedral is proceeding satisfactorily. Over \$5,000 has been collected or promised to the Hon. Treasurer to defray the cost.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following further subscriptions are announced in "Church Notes":—
Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., £250.00
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., 100.00
Sir Ellis Kadorie, 100.00
Mr. Evan Ormiston, 100.00
E. V. D. Parr, 100.00
George Grimble, 100.00
A. R. Lowe, 50.00
N. L. Watson, 50.00
Capt. T. F. Hough, 50.00
Rev. Bishop of Victoria, £7-10-0 = 49.82
Mr. J. M. Beck, 40.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., 25.00
Mr. A. H. Harris, 25.00
W. Armstrong, 25.00
G. C. Moxon, 25.00
Mrs. Stockhausen, 25.00
Mr. F. C. Butcher, 25.00
C. H. P. Hay, 10.00
L. Forster, 10.00
W. J. Dexter, 10.00
Mrs. G. P. de Martin, 10.00
Mr. F. Bevington, 5.00
Mr. C. A. Hooper (additional), 5.00
Mr. W. Highy (additional), 5.00
Amount previously acknowledged, 3,850.00
\$1,204.82
\$5,054.82

BIG SHIPPING COMBINE.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., 8 Waterloo place, London, S.W.1, have taken over the management and operation of the Allan Line steamers. The number and combined tonnage of the Canadian Pacific and Allan Line vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific for which the C.P.O.S. act as managers and agents is 20 steamers of approximately 400,000 tons, including seven vessels now building. Passengers and freight services will be maintained between Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, and Havre, to Canada and the United States and between Vancouver and Japan, Manila and China.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time as long as this disease runs on the border of your system. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

A telegram from the Manila Observatory at 9 o'clock last night gave the following information:—
Typhoon in about 107° Long. E. and 18° Lat. N. moving W.N.W.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

THE FRAWLEY CO. AT THE THEATRE.

The play staged by the Frawley Co. at the Theatre Royal last night was "Jerry" in which Miss Eva Lang played the title role with a success which could hardly be exaggerated. Her presentation of the "flapper," a veritable human dynamo, was delightful from beginning to end. All who had seen her as Miriam in "The Outcast," and as the telephone girl who became the wife of a millionaire in "Bought and Paid for," must have been greatly impressed by her remarkable versatility as an actress. The play afforded little scope either for Mr. Frawley or Mr. Halliday who have appeared, to much greater advantage in other plays, Miss Sidney as Jerry's mother, Miss Tyler, as her aunt, and Mr. Moore as a doctor, made the most of their parts, but "Jerry" was the predominating character and it could not have been entrusted to a more accomplished actress.

To-night the Company plays "Sunday," and conclude their stay in Hongkong to-morrow with "Paid in Full" and vaudeville.

CHINA AND ENEMY SUBJECTS.

AN INSTRUCTION BY THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

The following telegram was recently sent by the Ministry of the Interior to the Tu Chuns, Governors and other local officials, instructing them to warn the people to refrain from committing irresponsible acts against enemy subjects resident in the different parts of the country:

By a proclamation of the President, this country declared war on Germany and Austria, with whom this country is now at war. The proclamation further declares that the entry of this country into the war is chiefly inspired by the desire that in so doing it will help hastening the conclusion of peace for the world. Let it be understood that notwithstanding the declaration of war against the Central Powers, this country harbours no spite or animosity against the subjects of these two countries resident in this country.

It should be remembered that since the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany, the German residents in this country have been allowed to continue their residence here and to pursue their vocations as usual. We enter into no spite or prejudice against them as we fully realise that we are at war with their Government but not with the subjects individually. This fact is obvious to all the people of the world. Now that the friendly relations between Germany and Austria on the one side and this country on the other have been broken and for purposes of national exigencies, the Government has promulgated a set of regulations governing the residence of enemy subjects in this country, it is imperative that the various residents must observe the life, property and reputation of the enemy subjects are still given adequate protection by the Government in accordance with the customary practices recognised by international law. Let the people understand that the entry of this country into the war is to fight for the principle of humanity to mankind. Being inspired by this ideal, our action towards the enemy subjects should be just and righteous. The enemy subjects who continue to reside in this country should be treated by the public with due respect. No insulting words should be uttered nor ride and unjustifiable acts committed against the enemy subjects by the people because of prejudicial feeling against the enemy countries. The status of a country among the comity of nations is generally determined by the behaviour of its people. What the people of a great country should do is to fight for principles and forget the petty personal feelings against the individual who are subjects of the enemy country.

Let all the people of this country understand this and act manfully. Let the world see that our participation in the war is nothing but a fight for the principle of righteousness and let the world understand that by our action we hope to claim greater national honour and glory. This is the earnest hope of this Ministry and let all take heed of the same.

Deriving that the above communication be proclaimed to the provinces, this Ministry hereby directs that it be posted on the walls of the provinces, and that you will notify the same to the people under your jurisdiction so that they may not misunderstand the meaning of the present declaration of war by the Government against the Central Powers.

By Order.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The unhappy reporter again! In the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury recently, the Archbishop of Snow complained that a speech by him was wrongly reported in the "Chronicle of Convocation." He had used a phrase warning members "not to speak to the helmsman when entering the rapids." This was converted into "Do not speak to the helmsman while he is running the rapids."

AN ENGLISHWOMAN FROM HAMBURG.

An Englishwoman, who lived in Hamburg for many years, and has just returned to England, writes in the *Daily Mail*—

No place in Germany has been hit so hard by the war as Hamburg. No community rises so anxiously for peace. There is no more talk of "victory." "Give us food, and then we'll hang out the flag," is what they are saying to-day. To the thousands of English people who knew Hamburg in its gay, prosperous, well-fed days the Alster would present a sad and sorry sight to-day. There is no sign whatever of its former prosperity. The harbour is dead. The vast business of export and shipping on which thousands of Hamburg families depended is at a standstill. They have had to make heavy drafts on savings and invested capital. The two great hotels, once the city's pride, the Esplanade and the Atlantic, are practically shut and bankrupt; they depended on the patronage of wealthy visitors, especially Americans and English. Café life ceased many months ago. You can get no coffee that is drinkable, the so-called "substitutes" are vile and there has been no tea for a long time.

The Hamburg goose was a once-famed national dish. A goose, when it can be had, now costs £5 or £6; in the old days a fine one cost 12s. to 18s. There is no lack of money; but money is worthless because it is in rare instances can be bought anything with it. There are never so few fat men and women in Germany as in Hamburg.

Hamburg depended to an enormous extent on English trade and goods. Its prosperity, and though the Hamburgers at first prayed that Gott would strafe England, they are beginning now to think of the future. They hope England will forgive and forget, and help the port to regain some of its greatness. You will hear a good many Hamburgers say they know now that it was not England who made the war, they are beginning to blame a "Beldin." The Kaiser is not nearly so popular on the Elbe as he once was. I do not think there would be much cheering for him to-day if he rode round the Alster with his friend, Herr Ballin. Hamburg soldiers are very bitter when they come home. You hear a good deal of talk attributed to them about "treating" Hamburg from the rest of Germany when the war is over. They want to be "like England."

WAITING FOR A BOOT PERMIT.

Shoes and soap are some of the things that are now terribly scarce in Hamburg. I stood four hours waiting for a permit for a pair of boots, and eventually came to England without them, after having had the permit for five months, as there were no boots to be had. The heels of boots are now repaired with leather from old ones and this costs a fortune. Most of the children are wearing boots with canvas uppers and wooden soles.

We were allowed a small piece of "war soap" once a month, which weighed about ½ lb. This was no lather and was very gritty. For cleanliness's sake I had to buy a piece of the ordinary soap, which cost me 1 shilling. I think it was half the size of a tablet costing 3d. in England. The Visitors' Sheet said that a certain doctor had invented a substitute for soft soap for washing clothes, and a few months later I bought a pound for 1s. 4d. When put in water it gave forth such a small that I had to throw it away. People naturally would not use it; it was then made in powder form, but with the same result. One of two shops had a little starch, for which 2s. a pound was asked.

The heating problem was terrible last winter and the authorities are already warning Hamburgers to be prepared for next winter. I was six weeks without coal and my heels were frozen. I obtained a ticket for coals from the police, but the coal merchants had hundreds of applications from customers and no coal. When coal could be bought it cost 7s. 6d. a cwt. so I had to live in the kitchen and keep warm from the gas cooking stove. I often stood in queues for hours to get 20 lb. of bones a fortnight, and when all the strength had been stewed out of these we had to return them before we could get more.

Let if Hamburg is a sample of the rest of Germany, I do not think that even such hardships as I have described are going to make the country stop fighting. They know things are going badly, but they have not yet abandoned faith that, somehow or other, they will win.

LORD HARDINGE'S APOLOGY.

THE "DEADLY PARALLEL."

In *Carfax* (Calcutta) "The Ditcher" referring to the Mesopotamia report, writes:—

"In his utterly disingenuous apology to the House of Lords a few weeks ago, Lord Hardinge said:—
As regards the medical breakdown on the Tigris after the battle of Ctesiphon and all the consequent horrors, which have been a cause of the deepest pain and sorrow to me, I can only confess to having been completely deceived by the misleading reports received from the front, and, to this extent, I must accept full responsibility.

Let us compare this statement with that which he made to the Supreme Legislative Council at the final Budget meeting at Delhi on the 26th March, 1915:—

"As you are aware, I paid a short visit to the Persian Gulf and to Basra a few weeks ago. It was a great pleasure and advantage to me to have an opportunity of enquiring into the whole economic, commercial and political situation of the province of Bagdad, and also to visit our troops in their advanced posts within six or seven miles of the Turkish camp, which was plainly visible, and to congratulate them on their progress and splendid bearing. One could not but feel proud of them all. I had also time to visit the hospitals in Basra and was glad to be able to verify the fact that the sick and wounded, British and Indian, are being well and carefully tended.

And this is the man who had the authority to command Mr. Augustine Birrell for not being able to do things that were staring him in the face! The report of the Mesopotamia Commission gives one a poor opinion of Lord Hardinge as a statesman and ruler. His apology gives one a worse opinion of him as a man."

ITALY AND CHINA.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

The "Peking Daily News," published on August 25th, a sensational article stating that the Italian Minister, called on a high official on the 23rd and verbally made three demands of the Chinese Government, namely, payment of indemnities for the losses and injury sustained by Italians during the monarchical movement, the employment of Italians to fill offices vacated by the Germans and Austrians in the Salt Gabelle, and the cession of the question of Italian claims at Tientsin to Italy. The article then proceeds to give an extraordinary statement which is alleged to be the substance of Signor Altotti's remarks when presenting the foregoing demands.

Reuters' Correspondent at Peking says that the Italian Minister describes the statements attributed to him as an absolute fabrication. It is true that he requested the Chinese Government to compensate an Italian subject who was injured in the recent fighting and to employ Italians in the Salt Gabelle, but there was no question of demanding that the offices vacated by the Germans and Austrians should be filled by the Germans and no demand was made for the cession of the Austrian Concession in Tientsin, but merely a rectification of the boundaries between the Austrian and Italian concessions had been requested. The last two questions have been pending for some considerable time.

The Italian Minister has lodged a protest with the Waichiaopa concerning the article.

WHAT IS ZEEBRUGGE?

In the course of an article on the British Navy and its work, Mr. Archibald Ford answers the question which so many people have asked: "What is Zeebrugge?" The answer is that it is not a German naval or even aerial base. It is only the exit from the naval base, which is Bruges. Zeebrugge is merely the sea gateway to Bruges. It is only used by the Germans and submarines when they are going to sea or returning from sea, usually in the darkness. Consequently, there is nothing much to attack at Zeebrugge. It is no good trying to destroy the breakwater by gunfire, because the water that surrounds the breakwater is an effective protection—a cushion for shells; you must injure the coping, and that is all. The rate, to which reference has sometimes been made, is, at a bombardment range, a mere speck, on which a fortune might be wasted in shells. The port presents hardly any target except the water which it holds, and in the circumstances it would be waste of ammunition to strafe it. Bruges is quite another position. It is connected with Zeebrugge by a canal about 8 miles long, and it is in the ample water space at Bruges that the enemy keeps his destroyers and his submarines, the latter being in bombproof shelters. The enemy has had sufficient wisdom also to put his aeroplanes well away from the sea coast. Now a British squadron, which has necessarily to stand out some distance from the shore at Zeebrugge, with its sandbanks, mudflats and coast guns, cannot reach the vital spot—Bruges harbour and the surrounding district. That must be the objective of aircraft, and, as recent reports have shown, the naval arm has been devoting a good deal of attention to this work, and will, no doubt, continue to do so.

The question, "Why is not Zeebrugge attacked from the sea by our monitors?" may, therefore, be dismissed once and for all, since there is nothing much to be destroyed, and furthermore, let it be remembered that Bruges and all the inland country which the Germans use as air bases is beyond the reach of effective gun-fire. If those two points are kept in mind there will be a clearer perception of the situation, which is really one calling for an amphibious operation—naval and military forces co-operating. In the absence of troops with heavy guns, the armament, with splendid skill and enterprise, has been endeavouring to fulfil the mission which really belongs to a military force—namely, the bombardment of the German coast, and the driving of the destroyers and submarines out to sea, there to be dealt with by our Naval forces, in the manner illustrated by Commander Tyrwhitt the other day.

LADY DALMENY'S DEBTS.

RETORT TO HUSBAND'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Lord Dalmeny early in July, advertised, with due legal formality, that he would no longer be responsible for his wife's debts. A fortnight later the following advertisement appeared in the "Times" from Lady Dalmeny:—
"With reference to the announcement in the public Press by Lord Dalmeny that he would not be responsible for any debts, I, Dorothy Dalmeny, commonly known as Lady Dalmeny, hereby declare that the sum total of my indebtedness at the present date is represented by the following figures on my personal account:—To Child's Bank, £164 6s. 3d.; P.N.A.; 115s. 6s.; Maxwell, £2 2s.; H. Jackson & Co., £2 8s. 4d.; Adele-Vonnet, £20 17s.; Hamley Bros., £1 3s. 4d.; Mr. Ackland, £2 8s.; Emily, Ltd., £1 4s. 1d.; Wray, Ltd., £22 1s.; Rowland Ward, £2 10s.; Barrett and Sons, £22 10s.; Burberry, £24 3s.; Exeter, Ltd., £24 1s.; Zytro, £27 17s.; Currys, £18 7s.; Hooper & Co., £10 7s.; Collier Securs, £77 10s.; Rouch & Co., £5 16s. 9d.; Pychey Garage, £10 0s. 3d.; Bentley, £1 13s.; Bridge and Son, £8 0s. 9d.; National Linen Co., £2 14s. 3d.; total £288 15s. 3d."

"On my household account £260.00 represented by a bank overdraft which has accumulated since the year 1910, and which Lord Dalmeny from time to time has had full knowledge of and until the recent advertisement has never objected to."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RUSSIAN RETIREMENT
IN RIGA REGION.ENEMY SHIPS SHELLING THE
COAST.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—
We evacuated Riga yesterday after blowing up the fortifications at the mouth of the Dvina and the bridges.
Our retirement continues to the north-east.

Enemy ships are now shelling the Riga coast and villages in the direction of Raskul.

The enemy dislodged our troops at Great Jagel and penetrated our positions on a thirteen verst front and occupied Valtmode, we retiring to the north-west.

Movements are being taken to readjust our front.

Our troops are failing to withstand the enemy pressure in the region of Mikhil, Rybank and Krasnoy. We have retired to the north-east.

THE ATTACK ON RIGA
ANTICIPATED.PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, ALREADY
EVACUATED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.
The attack against Riga had been anticipated for a considerable time and the evacuation of the principal officers, and institutions, had been already carried out.

This decision was due to hopes of the troops not being dependent on the northern front, where, as elsewhere, they have been contaminated by an international Maximalist propaganda.

The offensive began on September 1st with a six hours bombardment with asphyxiating shells and gas waves. Then the enemy threw the first pontoons across the Dvina. Some were destroyed by the Russian batteries but the Germans ultimately gained a footing on the opposite bank.

Subsequently, bitter fighting occurred, the loyal Russians counter-attacking and sinking the Musellaise, headed by flag carriers.

The enemy brought up reinforcements during the night, whereupon the Russians withdrew to the north.

The German artillery seriously damaged the town in the attack, which was not accompanied by naval operations.

The news has depressed the Petrograd Bourse, and prices fell considerably.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
A German official message, by wireless, states:—

The Russians evacuated the bridge head to the west of the Dvina at Riga. We stand before the mouth of the Dvina and Riga is ablaze at many points.

In a bitter struggle, we overcame strong Russian forces on both sides of Great Jagel, and took thousands of prisoners and 150 guns.

We captured a hill to the south-east of Chernowitz.

DUE TO DEMORALISATION OF
RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
No attempt is made to minimise the situation at Riga, but it is pointed out that the disaster is entirely due to the demoralisation of the Russian troops who abandoned the strong Dvina line, practically without a shot. It remains to be seen whether the Germans can make full use of Riga as a base, as the Russian Navy may be able seriously to interfere with the convoys.

THE KAISER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.
The Kaiser has telegraphed to Prince Leopold of Bavaria, the captor of Riga, his congratulations, "on the fine success due to far seeing leadership and a steel hard will to victory." The message concludes with the words, "Onward with God!"

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH LINE ADVANCED IN
ST. JULIEN REGION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We advanced our line to the north-east of St. Julien.
We successfully carried out a raid to the north of Lens.
We drove off raiders to the south-west of La Bassée.

GREAT ACTIVITY ON FRENCH
FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
A French communiqué states:—
Our fire smashed up an attack in the region of Houthaise farm, by enemy detachments, which suffered heavy losses and attained no result.
Reconnaissance penetrated an enemy salient to the east of Sapignoulles, yesterday, by surprise and killed or captured the garrison after a lively engagement.

We carried out an important raid on both sides of the Spang, Somme road in Champagne, yesterday evening, and penetrated the enemy front line on a front of 800 metres.

We destroyed a great many gas tanks, blew up dug-outs and brought back 40 prisoners, four machine-guns, a trench mortar and much material.

German aeroplanes bombed Dunkirk, Calais and in the region of Dunesville, to the north of Nancy. There were several casualties at Calais but the damage done was insignificant.

French aeroplanes dropped fifteen and a half tons of bombs on aerodromes, bivouacs and railway stations, including Cambrai and Metz, causing important damage.

Thirteen German aeroplanes were brought down.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message, by wireless, states:—
We threw out the English who penetrated our line to the north-west of Lens.

We bombed Dover, Chatham, Sheerness and Ramsgate.

Yesterday we shot down nineteen airmen and two balloons.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
A French communiqué states:—
There has been great artillery activity in the regions of Laffaux mill, between Cerny and Ailles and on both banks of the Meuse.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

POLA HARBOUR BOMBED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
An Italian official message states that 30 aeroplanes bombed the military works and the Fleet in Pola Harbour and the Fasana Canal. Nine tons of bombs were dropped, causing destruction and fires.

[Pola is Austria's principal naval station, in the peninsula of Istria.]

THE BALKANS.

AN ATTACK BY THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
A Bulgarian communiqué states that there has been very violent enemy bombardments all day long on the Macedonian front, on September 2. It continued throughout the night with great fury.

At dawn yesterday, the French attacked at Tehervena, Stena and West Bitola, but our curtain fire repulsed the enemy.

THE LOYALTY OF THE RUMANIAN
ARMY.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Reuter learns from an authoritative source that the frequent Russo-German attempts to seduce the Rumanian army, to incite the peasants to revolt and to seize land, have utterly failed.

The Rumanians are most loyal and courageous and are determined to continue the struggle at all costs.

Rumanian reservists have filled the gaps due to the defection in the Russian Divisions at Focani.

The King and the Crown Prince are still at Jassy and the Queen has gone to Kherson.

RUSSIAN GENERAL TO BE
BANISHED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.
It is reported that the Government has decided to banish General Gurko.

THE CRY FROM SERBIA.
CHILDREN DYING IN THOUSANDS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
The Press Bureau announces that the Serbian Press Bureau publishes an appeal to all the Allies to help save the unfortunate Serbian population. The internal conditions are deplorable. The enemy has removed the whole of the harvest and the inhabitants have only one loaf weekly. Children are dying in thousands for lack of milk.
About 80,000 interned Serbians and prisoners have perished in Austria-Hungary.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
The Trades Union Congress has postponed the discussion of the Stockholm Conference until to-morrow.

LATER.

The Trades Union Congress at Blackpool has decided against the Stockholm Conference, at the present time, by 2,849,000 votes to 91,000.

MR. HENDERSON ON THE
DECISION.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, in a statement agreeing with the Trades Union Congress' decision against the Stockholm Conference, says the failure of the Allied Socialists' Conference to reach within a measurable distance of an agreement has rendered the reconsideration of the whole position of the Stockholm Conference inevitable. Mr. Henderson says that "an international conference with such divergent views as were manifested at the Allied Socialist Conference between the sections of one nation and between the different Allied nations could not only be harmful but might be disastrous."

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR
A PACIFIST.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Edmund D. Morel, who was charged with inciting a woman to carry a pamphlet to Switzerland, without a permit, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

The accused pleaded guilty and offered to undertake not to repeat the offence.

The magistrate declared that the offence was most serious and described one of the pamphlets as an attempt to vindictive Germany.

[The convicted man is an author and journalist and is best known for the leading part he took as founder and Secretary of the Congo Reform Association, in the movement against misrule in the Congo, on which he published several books and pamphlets.]

RUSSIAN STATE-BANK RETURNS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
The following are the figures from the current return of the Russian State Bank for July 1917, as compared with July 1914:—

	July 1914.	July 1917.
Stock of gold...	£130,000,000	£160,000,000
Gold balance abroad...	£230,000,000	£14,000,000
Notes in circulation...	£1,467,000,000	£163,000,000

A GERMAN CANAL PROJECT.

FROM THE RHINE TO THE
DANUBE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.
The King of Bavaria, in a speech at Nuremberg, announced that the construction of a canal between the Rhine and the Danube had been agreed upon.

The canal would be navigable by ships up to 1,200 tons.

CHINESE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
TO KING GEORGE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
The President of the Chinese Republic has telegraphed to the King as follows:—

"Sincere thanks for your telegram of congratulation on China's entry into the war against the common enemy of the world. China, as is universally recognised, is a nation standing for peace, but now, for the sake of justice and humanity, on behalf of the people and the Government, I have the pleasure to assure your Majesty that in concert with the friendly Powers, who are confronting with the common enemy we will earnestly endeavour in the direction of peace and order to attain the object of the war."

NEW YORK LINER SUNK
BY MINE.

17 PASSENGERS DROWNED.

CAPTOWN, Sept. 4.
A delayed message states that the City of Athens, from New York, was sunk on August 10.
The vessel was carrying a full cargo and 97 passengers, of whom seventeen were drowned.
The Court of Enquiry found that the vessel was sunk, due to striking a mine. The Captain's certificate has been suspended for six months.
The sea was calm at the time of the explosion, but a south easterly gale sprang up and the water was quickly very choppy.

The lascars were paralysed with fear and the whites had to do all the bailing out. They sang hymns when darkness descended at six and the salvage boat arrived at nine o'clock.
The horror of the situation were increased by a school of sharks following the boats.

Three hundred bags of mails, despatched from New York on July 12, were lost.

The crew numbered 115, mostly lascars.
Two terrific explosions occurred forward in the afternoon. There was no panic and the launching of the boats was carried out in a most orderly manner, the women and children receiving first care. Seven boats were cleared safely and the vessel sank an hour later, amid dense volumes of smoke.

The sinking was witnessed from the shore and a salvage tug was immediately despatched, and after a vain search was about to return late at night when it sighted six boats and took aboard the occupants. The seventh boat was subsequently found, waterlogged, with several of its original complement missing.

The survivors, when rescued, were sitting waist deep in water and were absolutely exhausted.

The dead include the Reverend and Mrs. Duckworth and six of their children, and a Miss Robinson, bound for Bombay.

Among the passengers were a number of American missionaries, bound for Central and East Africa to replace the German missionaries.

The Court of Enquiry found that the disaster was due to the ignoring of the Admiralty instructions.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Twenty-one Norwegian ships have been sunk during August.

ADMIRAL SLADE RETIRES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Admiral Slade has been placed on the retired list, at his own request, in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN JUDGE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
The death is announced of the Hon. Sir Frederick Low, a Judge of the High Court.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Silver is quoted at 47d. There are small supplies owing to the strength of the China Exchange. The Market is firm.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, July 11.
There has been no more exciting game this season than that between Fettes College and Loretto School. It was a Schools' Championship engagement. The College battled first, and chiefly through a fine stand by D. A. Riddell (76), aggregated 164. A level display by the School gave them a total of 177, so that Loretto led by 13 runs, and as they dismissed Fettes in their second innings for two runs under the hundred the carryover looked like assisting them to victory. Set to get 86 to win, H. McLean, D. G. Cochran, and T. G. Binnie gave Loretto a good start, all reaching double figures, but A. T. Lay, R. G. McKerron, and T. S. Ross, the Fettes trundlers, kept plodding away, and at the finish had the satisfaction of winning the match for the College, the last Loretto batsman being dismissed when four runs short. Fettes have now beaten the Academy and Loretto, and drawn with Glenalmond.

Edinburgh Academy defeated Glenalmond in a Schools' Championship match. Academy applied the closure for 8 wickets down and 286 runs, and then got Glenalmond all out with ten minutes to spare, 162.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

SOUTH EAST COAST CROSSED.
LONDON, Sept. 4.
A British official report states:—
Enemy aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast at eleven o'clock last night. The raiders dropped bombs at various places.
No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received.
A number of our aeroplanes pursued the enemy.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ARMY.

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.
President Wilson, in a message welcoming the new soldiers recently selected for the National Army, declares that the eyes of the world are upon them, because they are, in a special sense, the soldiers of freedom. "Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it. Then let us live up to it and add new laurels to the crown of America."

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS IN
FRANCE.

A MONSTER AVIATION FIELD.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
An Associated Press Correspondent at the American Field Headquarters gives an interesting description of the preparations along the length of American lines of communication on the Western Front for the reception of a big American Army in 1918.
The Correspondent refers to the unlimited assistance the French are rendering, including the lending of thousands of German prisoners, the majority of whom are preparing a remarkable American aviation camp, where accommodation will be provided for 15,000 student flyers. The aviation field is several miles square, and is probably the largest in the entire warzone.

The Americans are at present studying at French schools with marvellous machines. They are regarded as apt pupils.

There are big quartermaster stores having specialist managers. There have also been established medical reserve bases, from which the field and base hospitals will be supplied.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO
THE POPE.

GERMANS IMPRESSED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 4.
It is reliably stated that President Wilson's reply to the Vatican has profoundly impressed German political circles.

It is expected that Herr Erzberger, at the next Reichstag meeting, will demand the immediate installation of a Government responsible to the Reichstag.

He will also propose that the allegiance of Alsace-Lorraine should be decided by the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, and a general disarmament after the war.

THE RECENT GALE IN ENGLAND.

DAMAGE LESS THAN FEARED.

LONDON, Sept. 1.
The Food Production Department reports that the actual damage caused by the recent gale has proved less than was feared.

There are hopes of saving the bulk of the corn harvest.

DEATH OF A RUSSIAN
EX-PREMIER.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.
The death is announced of the ex-premier, Mr. Stuermer, the notorious pro-German intriguer.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAR LOAN.

HEAVILY OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.
The first instalment of £12,000,000 for the War Loan has been heavily over-subscribed, the subscriptions already amounting to £16,000,000.

THE ATTACK ON LORD
ATHELSTAN.

SUICIDE OF THE CULPRIT.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.
Le Duc, one of the anti-conscriptionists who exploded a charge of dynamite at Lord Athelstan's residence, committed suicide when surrounded by the police. Le Duc, who was well connected, was a drug victim.

SHIPBUILDING IN ENGLAND.

A PATRIOTIC MOVE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.
A Committee of employers and men of the shipyards on the Tyne has been formed to accelerate shipbuilding and avoid wastage of man-power.

INEFFECTUAL PRAYERS.

Two old Scotch ladies were talking about the recent British success. Said one: "Is it no wonder that the British are so victorious over the German?" "Not a bit," said the other old lady. "Dinna ye ken the Breethin' aye say their prayers before gain' into battle?" "But canna the German say their prayers as well?" "No!" was the reply. "Whither bodies, we could understand them?"
Borlton Transcript.

THEATRE ROYAL.

J. R. WILLADSEN

will present the

FRAWLEY CO.

FOR TWO MORE NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT:

"SUNDAY"

("PAID IN FULL")

AND
VAUDEVILLE

Thursday, 6th Sept.

Curtain Rises at 9.15 p.m.

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.



There is not a single ingredient in SYNOL SOAP that can harm the most delicate skin. On the contrary, its effect is healing, stimulating, and, above all, cleansing.

SOLD BY:

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & GIBBS)

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

NO. 1 WYNDHAM ST.
GOWER BUILDING
HARBOUR 1908

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts!
Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

Agents: BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.

HONGKONG.

M.P. TALKS OF WOMEN SPIES OF
HIGH POSITION.

The strong suspicion that German agents in Great Britain have supplied information valuable for air raids was voiced by Sir Henry Dalziel in the House of Commons recently during a discussion on a raid.

"Is the Home Secretary sure that he has complete control over German agents?" he asked. "As far as my information goes it points to increased activity on their part, more especially since America came into the war. I suppose there is not the slightest doubt that information went to Germany from agents in this country in respect of the recent raids. Nothing else could explain the particular times and circumstances chosen for them."

"Is the Home Secretary certain there is no wireless telegraph in this country used by enemy agents? I understand that certain highly placed women have lately been arrested with no less than £30,000 of British gold in their possession, showing that there is no lack of funds for this work."

The only reply made by the Home Secretary was that the responsibility for dealing with spies rested on the Foreign Office. "I have found the military and police extremely active and showing great care in this matter," he said.

REMEMBER THE NAME

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, Urticaria and Diarrhoea. Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pain in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

SEPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agent.

PRIZE MEDAL 1874

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PHILADELPHIA 1876

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

SILVERSMITHS SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE

POLYBRILLIANT METAL POMADE

NEVER BECOMES DRY & HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED. WELLINGTON LONDON

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI
Kobe, YOKOHAMA,
SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA AND COLON ...

For dates of departure and further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 291 & 292

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel, having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are hereby landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored as Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce in London a permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 7th September, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 9th September, 1917, will be subject to rent. The insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1917. 2080

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO AND
JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"ANYO MARU,"
The above-named Steamer, having arrived
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of Cargo, from and with

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 2d September at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 10th September.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 21st September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

TO GET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
48 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET:

NO. 4 "BASILEA," Lyttleton Road.
4 Roomed House with Servants
Quarters.

Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE,
BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 25, 1917. 2057

.TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Building.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston
Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HIMBREYS ESTATE & REFINANCING

HONGKONG ESTATE & FINANCE
 CO., LTD.
 Alexandra Buildings,
 Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

"CHINA MAIL"
PUBLICATIONS

OBTAINABLE at the **CHINA MAIL**
Office, 76 Wyndham Street, Hong-
kong:—

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903)50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL

HISTORY... .. 50
NOTES—ON WYLD LIFE IN

HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (by Rev. G. A.

Bunbury, M. A.)
Part I.—Mammals and Birds. 50

Part II--Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes	...
--	-----

THE MISSIONS ETRANGERES

(History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
 ("Sam-Tax King," translate
 by E. J. Rital) ...

SIR ROBERT HART'S - TAX
TAX MEMORANDUM

criticism	20
WASHINGTON BOOKS (for men)	30

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 2nd September to the morning of Sunday the 3rd September H.K.V.R. Next for duty "B" Co. H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. G. C. Moxon.

PARADES.

Thursday, 6th September.—All the N.C.O.s and men of A and B Coys who have not passed in Elementary Training Musket Tests 200 (S), (D), (10) will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 a.m. Dress Drill Order with pouches.

A Coy under 2nd Lieut. R. Sutherland. B Coy under 2nd Lieut. F. H. Thomas. Signalling Section: The following will attend Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress Clean Fatigue:—For Helio-graph Instruction: L/Cpls. Goldsmith and Mayes. Pres. Higgins, both men and women.

For Flag Drill: Pres. Muttingley, Wilson and Conmy.

Remainder will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work under Lieut. Crawford. Full in at monument 5.30 p.m. Dress Clean Fatigue.

Friday, 7th September.—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress Drill Order.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Captain J. H. W.

Armstrong, V.D.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of Duties at Lyemum from 1st to 15th September is posted at Headquarters.

PARADES.

Thursday, 6th September.—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company, M.G. Detachment at Headquarters.

7.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday, 7th September.—

7.30 a.m. Belchers' Section (Gun Numbers as detailed) at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers' Battery.

5.30 p.m. Light Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps, Grimes, Edmonds and Edwards and Lee, Corp. Mess.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley. (Helio-graph and Flag Station work).

Saturday, 8th September.—

7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sergt. Major Ramsay) at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

4.00 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills order on 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th September. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

DETAIL.

On duty 3rd Sept.: Scouts Company.

On duty 4th Sept.: Light Sec. M.G. Co.

On duty 5th Sept.: Left Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co.

On duty 6th Sept.: Centre Section M.G. Co.

On duty 7th Sept.: Scouts Company.

On duty 8th Sept.: Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 2nd to 8th Sept.: Lieut. B. E. Lindell.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire—3/1

On demand—3/1

30 days sight—3/1

4 months sight—3/1

Credita, 4 months sight—3/1

Documentary, 4 months sight—3/1

On Paris—

On demand—429

Credita, 1 month sight—441

On New York—

On demand—733

Credita, 60 days sight—733

On Bombay—

On demand—1000

On Calcutta—

On demand—1000

On Singapore—

On demand—131

On Manila—

On demand—147

On Shanghai—

On demand—1000

On Yokohama—

On demand—1434

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)—28.50

Silver (Bank's buying rate)—88.40 n.

Silver (per oz.)—47.10

Bar Silver in Hongkong—25 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cash—7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cents—7 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest—7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin—4 1/2 p.m.

Hongkong Sub. Coin—par.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Pressure	On date at 2 p.m.	On date at 6 a.m.	On date at 10 p.m.
Barometer	29.64	29.60	29.71
Thermometer	83	80	84
Humidity	81	80	77
Direction of Wind	S	S	S
Force	2	2	3
W. & Dir.	0.54	0.00	0.22

Barometer—29.64 On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

Thermometer—83 On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

Humidity—81 On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

Direction of Wind—S On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

Force—2 On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

W. & Dir.—0.54 On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

Barometer—29.64 On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

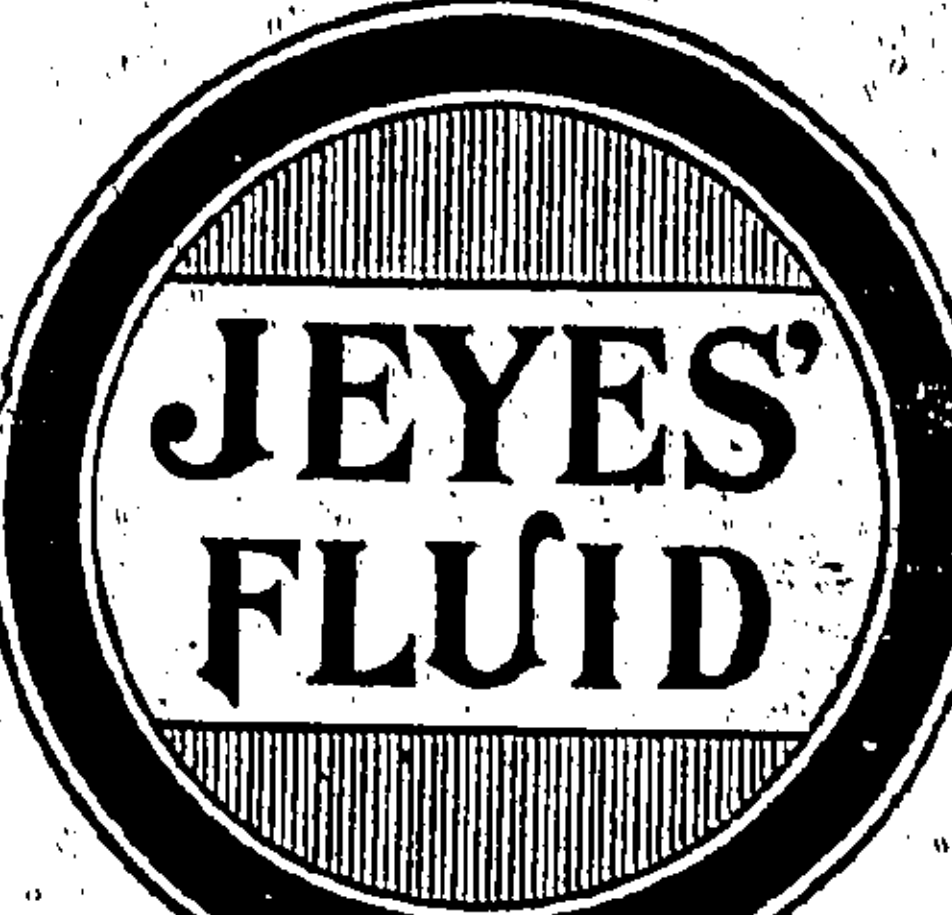
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Direction of Wind—S On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

Force—2 On date at 2 p.m. On date at 6 a.m. On date at 10 p.m.

"THE BEST OF ALL"



JEYES' FLUID

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents)
4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

PRICES: 1 gal. \$3.25, 5 " \$15.00, 40 " \$100.00

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COAL HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD., are prepared to supply prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents, Coal Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

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PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s. Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from 2s.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, ABCHILTON LANE, LONDON, E.C.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

OHERRY & CO.

EDDER STREET, Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 497.

Bongkong, March 20, 1914.

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ITCHING ECZEMA ON CHILDREN

Six Months Awful to See. Hardly Had Any Sleep at All. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My two children suffered with eczema for six months. It broke out on their bodies and all over their faces and heads and was of a very running nature. It was awful to see them. They hardly had any sleep at all."

"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised. I am pleased to say they are now completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Ward, 46, Castle St., Barnsey, Yorks, Eng. July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post. With 30-p. Skin Book. (Send to please and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples to: E. Newberry & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold every where.

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